

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Charles Humphreys practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. May, 1859.

NOTICE. WILLIAM MACBEAN will Practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

COW POX INOCULATION. DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pox Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

COW POX. Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton. Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

To be Sold or Rented. A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks.

Garrett and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

Merchandise, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.

For Sale. THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Generous Wages. WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

THE assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

A Mule Strayed. FROM my farm in the month of October last—about two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Stolen. ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to

BLUE DYING. Next door to Patterforn Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS. Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoff's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D.; Anderson's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield; French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Utopia; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lover's La Vendue, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel of his own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Charms of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gilie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Hening and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest. The whole proceedings in the case O'mstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, Jun. The World's new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

A REQUEST. HANG purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Noyah B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY Mare, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, one fore arm, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Boats for Sale. THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

REMOVAL. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.

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A Pasture for Cattle, ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnutt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. have received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$37 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.

We have accounts here, that a Russian corps has crossed the Danube above Wallachia, to join a Serbian army of 40,000 men.

All alarm of French insurrections amongst the Janissaries has subsided. Some days back, the Janissaries, as usual, received their pay and rice. The grand feigning very unexpectedly appeared on horseback at the distribution; a morsel of rice was presented to him to taste; he did so, alighted, went about the barracks, and with particular condescension enquired about their grievances and promised them redress. This caused great surprise among the Janissaries who unanimously cried out, they demanded nothing but that the grand feigning (who was himself one of their own corps) would not suppress it. The Sultan assured them he had no such design, but would only gradually reform their abuses; he exhorted them at the same time to obedience, and promised to continue them in his favor. This occasioned a general shout of joy, and they unanimously swore obedience to the Sultan. The Sultan then wished to know who had proposed raising an insurrection; they were immediately named, and by order of the grand feigning, 200 of them were immediately executed. The Aga of the Janissaries lost his place, and the captain Pacha, Seid Ally, was sent into exile to Broussa, in Asia. All this happened with remarkable tranquility.

May 4.—We fear that before a few months are expired, we shall see the Russians and Servians under the walls of the city. It is believed too, that the Scymens (of new militia, formed after the European manner) out of hatred to the Janissaries, who caused their dismissal, may unite with the enemy; however, the anarchy which prevails in all the provinces will probably cause the Russians to meet with little resistance.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 25.

In an appendix to our Court Gazette, stands the following:—

"After repeated approximations to peace with the Ottoman Porte, which were however without effect, it was judged expedient to open negotiations with his plenipotentiary, in order to settle the basis of it. But just as the plenipotentiaries had reached the designated spot, intelligence was received that the Porte, contrary to her engagements, had formed a new alliance with a power hostile to us, and received an English ambassador. This intelligence revealed the principle of her conduct, and her wish, by negotiation, to gain time for preparations in order to carry on the war.

"In consequence of this discovery, prince Protorowitch, commander in chief of the army of Moldavia, received orders to send an express to Constantinople, and announce to the Turkish government, that unless the English minister was dismissed within twenty-four hours, the armistice should be at an end, and hostilities renewed.

"This proposal was rejected by the Porte, and the war began on the same day.

"The first movement was to destroy Slobodskaja, a post of importance to the enemy, near the fortresses of Guirge, and the seizure of the ammunition and magazines in that fortress. This was carried into effect with the characteristic bravery of Russians; and on the 25th of March, lieutenant general Milagadovitch sent the following dispatch to the commander in chief:—

"The intrenchments of the fortresses Guirge have been completely destroyed, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Two pieces of cannon were captured, and the rest spiked.

"Slobodskaja was taken and destroyed by colonel Lopuchan. The powder magazine under the Bahaw's house, with an arsenal in the house were blown up. From the magazines every thing possible was taken off, and the rest destroyed. Twenty-seven cannon of large caliber were spiked. The enemy also lost 32 standards. The booty was divided among the soldiery.

"The enemy's loss was considerable, though it cannot yet be estimated. Our loss has been inconsiderable; but major general Stawizkie was killed by a cannon ball.

"Colonel Greekow has brought over to our state about a thousand Turkish families.

HAMBURG, May 10.

The court of Denmark has refused to adjust her differences with Sweden, unless the latter will shut its ports against England.—Sir Samuel Hood, to prevent the seizure of English property, prevents all English vessels from entering Swedish ports. He will not suffer his officers to go on shore, nor does he venture himself. MERRY was not invited to attend the diet at Stockholm, and is about to return. Duroc has arrived at the latter place. The prince regent grants licenses to England as usual.

BAYONNE, May 16.

We hear to-day, by letters from Tuxillo, the head quarters of the duke of Belluno, (Victor) that dispatches had been received there from the central junta of Seville, addressed to his catholic majesty Joseph Napoleon, which were instantly forwarded to Madrid. It is understood that in the dispatches all the chiefs of the insurrection make an offer of submission.

May, 21.—Letters received this day by a courier, announce that the archduke of Belluno (Victor) has obtained another great victory over Cuesta's army. The strong position of Alcantara, on the Tagus, has also been taken by storm. At this place 5 or 6000 prisoners were made, and all the enemy's artillery was taken.

The head-quarters of Cuesta are at Monasterio, 14 leagues from Seville. All the accounts we receive induce us firmly to believe, that the duke of Dalmatia (Ney) must by this time, have made himself master of Lisbon.

Yesterday, the 20th, the insurgents in the Asturias were to be attacked at all points, by three divisions which had penetrated into that province.

The king of Spain left Madrid on the 13th or 14th for Aranjuez, and it is believed that he intends to go to Andalusia.

PARIS, May 23.

Two decrees of the emperor Napoleon have just been published. They are both dated Ratisbon, April 24.

The first abolishes the Teutonic order in all the states of the confederation of the Rhine. All the property and dominions of that order are united to the princes in whose states the same may be included. The princes in whose states the same may be included. The princes to pension such of their subjects as are members of the order. From this favor are however excluded all who are in the present war against France, or the confederate states or who, since the declaration of war, have remained in the Austrian states. The territory of Mergentheim is united to the crown of Wurtemberg.

The second decree confiscates all the property of priests and convents of the empire, and members of the teutonic order, who have not confirmed to the 7th and 31st articles of the act of confederation, but have served in civil or military capacities, under the Austrian government. One half of this property goes to the princes of the confederation, as an indemnification for the expenses of the war; the other half to the emperor Napoleon, to be applied partly to make good the charges of the war, and partly to defray the rewards given to the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves during the present campaign.

JUNE 4.

Accounts lately received from the army of the duke of Ragusa, (Marmont) state that the duke marched from Kilm on the 27th of April, defeated several detachments of Austrian troops on the left bank of the Zernagana, arrived with the main body of his army on the 5th May, within 20 miles of the Sava, and was ready to put himself in motion in order to join the army.

JUNE 3.

Gen. Suchet has taken the place of the Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) in the command of the 2d French corps in Spain, and has arrived at Saragossa.

The French army of Italy, has effected its junction with the army of the Rhine.

The emperor Napoleon enjoys continually the best health.

The Austrian ambassador lately at Paris, has reached Strasburgh on his way home, with his suite.

Jerome Bonaparte is to command a French corps which is assembling at Erfurt.

"From our imperial camp at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.

"NAPOLEON, emperor, &c. &c.

"Whereas, the ancient princes and counts of the empire, who, by virtue of the act of the Rhine league, have ceased to be immediate princes and counts, ought, agreeably to the 7th and 31st articles of that act, to renounce the service of other powers than the confederated states or their allies, and to establish their residence with the confederated or allied states.

"And whereas, a certain number of chiefs have not only not conformed to those provisions, but have even placed themselves in a state of permanent revolt against us, and against the sovereigns of the confederation:

"And whereas, it is principally owing to their intrigues that the people of the continent owe the renovation of hostilities:

"And whereas, in order to consolidate the confederation of the Rhine, and cast out from its bosom every influence contrary to its prime interests, it is indispensable to dispossess the ancient princes and counts of the empire, who have taken advantage of the property they possessed within the states, to conspire with Austria against the confederation:

"And whereas, considerations of deep policy command this measure as most fit to procure the re-establishment of public peace in Germany:

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

"Art. 1. Sequestration shall be put upon all the estates of the late princes and counts of the empire, and members of the Equestrian order, who have not conformed with the 7th and 31st articles of the act of the Rhine league, and especially of those who continued to fill any employment, civil or military, in the service of Austria.

"2 The estates shall be confiscated; to wit, one half for the benefit of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and to indemnify their subjects on account of requisitions, expenses, and other losses occasioned by the war; and the other half for our benefit, both as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and in order to reward the officers and soldiers of our army, who have rendered the greatest services in the course of the campaign.

"NAPOLEON."

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the army of Italy—

You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you. Your sovereign has been witness to your junction with the grand army.—Surprised by a perfidious enemy, before your columns had joined, you are obliged to retrograde to the Adige. But when you received orders to march forward, you were in the memorable field of Arcola, and there you swore, by the names of our heroes, to triumph. You kept your word at the battles of St. Daniel, of Travis, of Corizza. You took by assault the forts of Malborghetto and Predoi, and forced the division of the enemy, intrenched at Pevalland Lavbach, to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already twenty-five thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of cannon, and standards, had signified your valor. Afterwards the Drave, the Save, the Mhur, could not impede your march.—The Austrian column of Jellachich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michael, fell beneath your bayonets, you have executed speedy justice on these shattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.

Soldiers, this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted our provinces by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto—"God has given it to me, we to him who touches it."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor
The prince of Neufchatel,
Major-General of the army,

ALEXANDER,
Ebensdorf, May 27, 1809.

IMPERIAL HEAD QUARTERS,

Schoenbrunn, May 19.

HUNGARIANS.—The emperor of Austria, unmindful of his treaties, and regardless of the magnanimity I have showed towards him after three successive wars, and especially the king of 1805, has attacked my armies; I have faced him—and God, who gives victory

and punishes the ungrateful and faithless, has been pleased to grant victory to my arms. I have entered the Austrian capital, and am on your frontiers; it is the emperor of Austria, and not the king of Hungary that has declared war against me. According to your constitution, he could not do it without your consent; your system, which has ever been defensive, and the measures you have taken at the last diet, has proved, to my satisfaction, that you were for the preservation of peace.

Hungarians.—The moment has arrived for you to obtain your independence. I offer you peace, the inviolability of your territories, your liberty, your constitution such as it is now, or modified by you whenever you shall think it necessary, or when the spirit of the times and the interests of your fellow citizens shall require it. I ask nothing of you; I desire only is to see you a free and independent people.

Your union with Austria is the source of all your misfortunes; and for it your blood has flown in distant countries, your interests sacrificed for those of hereditary possessions, you were the fittest part of herself, and still treated as a colony! which gave rise to quarrels, whose source to you was unknown. You have a national character, a language solely your own; you boast with justice of an old and glorious ancestry; procure to yourselves again your rank as a nation; be what you were formerly, give yourself a king who shall owe his dignity to your suffrages, who will reign for you only, and live among you, who shall be surrounded by your citizens and soldiers.

Hungarians! the eyes of all Europe are fixed on you, who demand this of you; all that I ask of you is, a constant peace, and commercial relations with me, for which I guarantee to you your independence, the greatest of all blessings. I await you, provided you are worthy of your forefathers, and true to yourselves.

You will not disregard this magnificent offer, and be lavish in spilling your precious blood, for weak princes, who are under the controul of unprincipled or bribed ministers, and to whom England gave her gold; this enemy of the continent, who has established her riches and prosperity upon monopoly and our differences.

Convoke a national diet upon the field of Rakos, after the manner of our forefathers; and acquaint me with your determination.

NAPOLEON.

By order of the emperor,

ALEXANDER,
Prince of Neufchatel, and
gen. of the army.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 14th June, the following information relative to Spain is obtained, received there by the frigate Undaunted, in 38 days from Cadiz.

The French army under Marshal Victor, which lately encamped at the entrance of the celebrated passes of the Sierra Morena from Estremadura into Andalusia, and which had been repelled in all its attempts to force the Spanish army under General Cuesta, which was guarding those passes, and upon the fate of which depended the possession, by the Spaniards, of Andalusia, had been, in consequence of the success of the British army under sir Arthur Wellesley, compelled to make a precipitate retreat, from their position, upon Madrid leaving about four thousand sick behind in their cantonments. Gen. Cuesta's cavalry, about 7000 strong, had been detached in pursuit of the French, and had made great havoc among the retreating troops. Cuesta's army was advancing to effect a junction with the army of Gen. Venegas, stationed at the other pass of the Sierra Morena, leading into La Mancha, from Andalusia, which when effected, they were directed to march directly to Madrid, where Joseph Bonaparte was stripping that city of all its valuables, preparatory to his retreat with all the French troops beyond the Tagus.

The French army under marshal Ney, in Galicia was completely cut off by the army under the marquis de Romana. They had taken refuge in Ferrol, where the inhabitants were so violent against the French that they were obliged to keep within their barracks. It was expected that Ferrol would surrender in a few days, the harbour of which was closely blockaded by a British squadron. The Spaniards had re-taken St. Sebastian and St. Andero. These successes would enable Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the capture of Marshal Soult's army to head his course at once towards Madrid to effect a junction with the Spanish armies; which after driving the French out of Spain were to enter France by Bayonne.

The Spanish army under gen. Blake, consisting of about 50,000 men from the provinces of Murcia, Valencia, and Arragon, were rapidly advancing towards Madrid, to co-operate with the other armies in pursuit of the French; and the Spanish army under gen. Reading, which was above 40,000 strong, was, after the death of that officer in Catalonia, also put under the command of gen. Blake.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout every part of Spain, against the French, where all the clergy had come to the unanimous resolution of taking up arms, and immediately join the different armies.

Marquis Wellesley, the newly appointed ambassador from England to Spain, was momentarily expected at Cadiz: his appointment had given the greatest satisfaction to the Spaniards, as the nomination of such a person infused every possible support to the Spanish cause which could be afforded by G. Britain. The army of sir A. Wellesley was receiving reinforcements from England, which was to be augmented to 60,000 men, 10,000 of whom were to be cavalry, with a large train of flying artillery, supplied with Sarapuell shells, which did so much execution at the battle of Ziemiera.

Great quantities of clothing, arms, &c. had arrived from England for the Spanish armies, both from the British government and individuals, who had subscribed large sums for the Spanish patriots. All the dollars which could be collected by the British government had been sent to Cadiz and other places, for the use of the Spaniards, who were in great distress for want of money, as the expected remittances from Vera Cruz, Cuba, &c. had not arrived.

State of the strength of the principal Spanish armies

Gen. Cuesta 44,000, in Estremadura.

Gen. Venegas 33,000, in Lamancha.
Gen. Blake 50,000, in Arragon.
Gen. Reading 40,000, in Catalonia.
M. de Romana 47,000, in Galicia.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Capt. Hathaway of the brig Orange, failed from Oporto the 28th June. He informs that it was reported at Oporto, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Brancos on the 24th June, in pursuit of a French army under the command of Gen. Victor. Soult's army was said to be in Spain. Only 600 of the rear guard of Soult, and 80 pieces of cannon, had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 28th June, 1800 French prisoners were embarked at Oporto for England. There were no French troops in Portugal.

AUGUST 4.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 24 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong for government. Mr. Gellson, who is the bearer of them, proceeds this day for the seat of government.

On the arrival of a vessel in so short a passage, much news is naturally expected; but the fact is, no change has taken place, in our affairs. Mr. Armstrong remains in Paris, and the French decrees are still in force.

There had been no battles of moment since the defeat of Bonaparte near Vienna, on the 21st and 22d of May; the reason of which is, that Napoleon was waiting the arrival of a large Russian army, which was marching through Gallitzia in three divisions.

We have received Paris papers to the 3d of July. They contain the bulletins to No. 22: the last is dated at Vienna, the 24th of June. The bridges on the Danube have been repaired; and Bonaparte expected to destroy the Austrian army, as that of Russia had joined him.

It appears, by the last bulletins, that Bonaparte had retrograded from Eberdorf to Vienna, where his head-quarters were on the 24th June. Bulletin No. 19, states that an action had been fought near Raab in Hungary, on the 13th June. The French army was commanded by prince Eugene, and the Austrians by the archduke John. The latter was forced by three columns, of 20 or 25,000 men; the first column was attacked by the French and repulsed, but the second detained for a moment the impetuosity of the French first division, which was immediately reinforced, and repulsed the Austrians. Austria lost 3000 killed, and about the same number wounded. The French lost 900 killed and wounded.

The 20th bulletin states that the Russian army, under the command of prince Gallitzian, had entered Gallitzia, near Hungary, on the 3d of June, in 3 divisions, to attack the Austrians. The 23d contains an account of the capitulation of the city of Raab to the French-Italian army under prince Eugene.

Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from London.

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Several American vessels had arrived in the ports of Holland. Two, it is said, were from New-York.

Capt. Ward requests us to state, that during his stay at L'Orient, he received the most polite and friendly treatment from all the officers of the French government, for which he wishes thus to express his grateful acknowledgements.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Statira, captain Geer, in 40 days from London, which place she left on the 21st of June. From Capt. Geer and his passengers, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 20th of June, inclusive, and Lloyd's List to the 16th.

By the Statira, we learn, that the British minister (Mr. Jackson) had not failed for America; but he was about failing in a ship of war for the U. S. The Phoenix frigate was ordered for some other service.

The Statira is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister in London, to the government of the U. S.

From the Boston Gazette, July 31.

A letter received yesterday from Halifax, by the sloop Mayflower, in 7 days from that place, contains the following information:—"London dates to the 16th June have reached this place; they advise that Bonaparte's army had evacuated the island of In-der-Lobau, and returned again to the Vienna side of the Danube with severe loss; that the Austrian official account of the 21st and 22d of May, as published at Stockholm, rate the loss of the French at 30,000; that the Archduke Charles had addressed a proclamation to the army, in which he informs his troops that he shall divide their forces and by constantly harassing the enemy, prevent him at any time, from attacking more than a limited division; this is thought to be a wise and judicious plan, and more calculated to harass his numerous adversaries, than trusting the whole to the chance of any one important action.

"There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d of May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with an army of 40 or 50,000 men; the Duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony, and to be daily strengthening his party. Col. Schill is not dead, as was reported; but on the contrary has augmented his army very considerably."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

From the Connecticut Gazette. New-Haven, August 1.—Arrived, on Saturday, the sloop Ouletonock, Sheffield, in 45 days from Cadiz. As Capt. S. left Cadiz the 12th June, about ten days subsequent to the latest arrival from that quarter, we were in hopes of furnishing our readers with some interesting news; but he informs us, that in the bustle of departure he forgot his file of Spanish papers nor does he bring any verbal accounts, except that the Spaniards are in high spirits, and seem to entertain no doubt of expelling every Frenchman from their country.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 27, 1809.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at Sea, the 6th March, 1809.

Sir,—I enclose, to be laid before their Lordships, a letter I have received from Lord Cochrane, Capt. of his majesty's ship Imperiaux, who has been for some time past, employed on the coast of Catalonia, and where the good services of his Lordship, in aid of the Spaniards and in annoyance of the enemy could not be exceeded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His majesty's ship Imperiaux, Caldagues, 2d January, 1809.

My Lord.—Having received information of two French vessels of war, and a convoy of victuallers for Barcelona, being in this port, I have the honor to inform your Lordships that they are all, amounting to 13 sail in one possession.

The French have been driven from the town of Caldagues, with the loss of nine cannons, which they had mounted and were mounting on the batteries.

I have, &c.

COCHRANE.

The right hon. Lord Collingwood.

*La Gauloise cutter, commanded by M. Avenet, member of the legion of honor, 7 guns, 46 men.

La Julie lugger, commanded by M. Chafreiau, 5 guns, 4 swivels, 44 men.

And eleven victuallers.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 25, 1809.

Vice-Admiral Sir Jas. Saumarez commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, has transmitted to the hon. W. W. Pole, a letter which he had received from Captain Hollis, of his majesty's ship the Standard, who had been detached with the ships and vessels named in the margin, for the purpose of attacking the island of Anholt, giving an account of its reduction on the 18th inst. by a party of seamen and marines, landed under the command of captain Selby, of the Owen Glendour, assisted by captain Edward Nicholas, of the Royal Marines, the garrison, consisting of one hundred and seventy men, surrendered at discretion. On our side one private marine was killed and two wounded.

The acquisition of this island is stated to be of importance in furnishing supplies of water to his majesty's fleet, and will afford a good anchorage to the trade in going to or coming from the Baltic.

* Standard, Owen Glendour, Avenger, Ranger, Role, Snipe gun vessel.

Notice.

WHEREAS business requires my absence from home two or three months; I have to request all those indebted to me to make payment to Thomas Wallace, Esq. who is fully authorized to transact all my business during my absence.

clear. Parker.

Lexington, August 15, 1809. 4t

SCHEME

OF A LOTTERY,

To raise the sum of 750 dollars, for the purpose of finishing the Episcopal Church in Lexington, and towards the purchase of an ORGAN.

1 Prize of 1000 dollars, being the last drawn ticket except five. \$1000
5 do. of 100 dolls. each, 500
5 do. of 50 do., 250
10 do. of 20 do., 200
5 do. of 10 do., 50
1000 do. of 3 do., 3000
1026 Prizes.
974 Blanks. 5000

2000 Tickets at 2 1/2 dolls. is \$5000
Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes to be paid in thirty days after the drawing is finished—subject to a deduction of fifteen percent—and prizes not demanded in twelve months will be considered as donations to the Church.

The drawing will positively commence on Saturday the 4th of September.

WILLIAM MORTON,
WALTER WARFIELD,
DAVID SHEELY,
JOHN WYATT.

Tickets may be had of either of the Managers, and at the Offices of the Reporter and Kentuck Gazette.

Lexington, K. July 5, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale.

SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Printer.
Lexington, August 19 1809. w. w.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, That on the twelfth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Harrison county, at the house of David Caldwell, on the south fork of Licking, Harrison county; and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1000 acres of land, entered on the 12th day of May, 1780, for William Woods, and afterwards surveyed and patented for the same; then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning corner (or the whole of the lines and corners) of the said survey; and to do any other act or thing which may be deemed necessary, and the law doth authorize and require; and if not completed on that day, to adjourn from day to day until the business is finished.

Archibald Woods.

August 18th, 1809. 3

Fleming County, Va.
Taken up by James Williams, living on Fleming creek, at Williams's mills, a bay mare, eight years old, sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, both hind feet white half up the legs, and a small white spot on the left fore foot, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to fifty dollars, the 18th of May, 1809. Posted before me,
John D. Fleming, j. p. F. C.

Taken up by John Endicott, living in Harrison county, on the waters of Indian creek, a bay mare, three years old, four white feet, snob tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to sixteen dollars, no perceivable brands; posted before me
Gresham Forest, j. p. H. C.

June the 1st day, 1809. 4

Taken up by Jacob Burk, living near Caldwell's mill, a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, has a long star and snip, is about four years old, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty-five dollars, this 20th of May, 1809.

Marquis Calmes, j. p.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations luring him at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 22.

LEXINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open on Monday, the 4th September. The hours of tuition (as long as the season will permit) will be from 8 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

The following is a list of the Young Ladies, who received Premiums at the late examination, viz.

- Mrs. M. Merrell, for Spelling.
- Robert, Reading and Arithmetic.
- Pofflethwait, Writing.
- Hunt, Each a premium in
- Vanderburgh, the three Dramatical
- January, rehearsals.
- Nannette Price, Composition.
- Hunt, Parfing, Terrestrial and Astronomical Problems, and Political Geography.
- A. K. Wilton, Astronomy and Geographical Rehearsal.
- Logan, English Syntax.
- Helen Vanderburgh, Mulick.

SECOND CLASS.

Mrs. Overton, Geographical and Grammatical Rehearsal and Parfing.
The Dancing School, by Mrs. Mentelle, continues without interruption.

On Thursday last commenced the examination of the young Ladies in Mrs. Beck's Academy, which continued the three following days, during which they were examined on Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Music and Dancing—in all of which they acquitted themselves perfectly to the satisfaction of those who attended the examination. On the evening of Friday the young Ladies rehearsed three small Dramas, and concluded the evening with a Garland Dance, much to the entertainment of the company.

COMMUNICATION.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.—Numb. 23—10.

DIED on the evening of the 19th of August 1809, Mrs. Rachel Barton, near Lexington, in the 84th year of her age, who, to the most eminent, social and domestic virtues added an early profession of the Christian religion, and by a pious walk, and corresponding conversation gave the highest evidence of its benign influence upon her heart, and by her cheerfulness and composure in every situation of life, evinced her firm reliance on, and support from its divine author. And in the formidable approaches of the king of terrors giving the highest evidence of the truth of that religion she had long professed, by the most perfect resignation to the will of heaven and humble reliance on the merits and atonement of the saviour; patiently waiting the final summons that should dismiss her from bodily infirmities and pain, and bring her to the full enjoyment of the inheritance of the saints in light. Mrs. Barton retained her mental powers without visible decay, till within a very short period of her death; and whilst laboring under the most severe bodily pain in her last illness, a murmur is not known to have been uttered by her.

On the following day her remains were attended by a number of mourning relatives, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends, to the burial ground in Lexington, where they were deposited beside her late husband.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Prov.

Captain KENNETH M'COY departed this life on the 17th of this month.

This gentleman was one of the few remaining veterans, who participated in the American revolution. He entered the service early in youth, and testified the sincerity of his homage to liberty, and his personal bravery, by the sacrifice of some of the enemies of his country, with his single hands. At the close of the contest with Great Britain he enthusiastically dared our more sanguinary foes in the western forest; and here he successfully engaged more than once, in individual contests with the savage enemy; but under the command of Gen. Scott, at the head of a portion of cavalry, he was disabled by an Indian, to whom he had previously given a mortal wound.

From that period, he has in private life, evinced that his virtues were not exclusively military.—The domestic duties, though less splendid, were more congenial to his mind. He was sensibly alive to the feelings of humanity, and no man gave pain to his fellow with more reluctance. His agreeable vein of wit, was ever exercised in the promotion of innocent festivity, and his hand was ever ready to aid the oppressed. His correct understanding, and amiable courtesy of manners, rendered him an universally acceptable guest, and his patient fortitude, and cheerful resignation displayed in his last, long, hopeless illness, induced his Physician ardently to pronounce that he was a **STERLING HONEST MAN**.

The remains of Capt. M'CoY were interred yesterday evening, with Masonic honors, attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.—[Rep.]

ELECTION RETURNS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lincoln—William Logan, and Nudigate Owlley.

Pendleton & Campbell—Wm. Montjoy.

Knob—Thomas Johnson.

Garrard—Wm. Owlley, and Jno. Yantis.

Clay & Floyd—John Hibbard.

Boone & Gallatin—Benjamin Taylor.

Jefferson—Breckinridge, and Churchill.

Ohio—Dr. M'Gary.

Bullitt—Wm. Pope.

Hardin—Chas. Helm, and S. Haycraft.

Washington—Hamilton, and Dean.

Logan—Saml. Caldwell, and U. Ewing.

SENATORS.

Warren—John Williams.

Washington—Jerboam Beauchamp.

Mercer—Abraham Chapline.

Highly Important.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of an official communication of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, declaring that the British orders in council, of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled "An act to interdict all commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of

April last, declaring that the orders in council aforesaid would have been withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade so suspended by certain acts of congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn, agreeably to the communication and date aforesaid, I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the federal acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
By the President,

R. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

We are informed, that a passenger of respectability in the Mentor, says, that the day previous to his sailing from France, accounts were received there from England to the 30th of June, which stated that the government of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, ratifying in its fullest extent the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated,
PARIS, 4th July, 1809.

"The messenger is just leaving Paris for L'Orient, in order to embark in the Mentor, for the United States. I have the particular satisfaction to acquaint you that I have just had an interview with our minister, by whom I am authorised to say, that a courier has arrived from the emperor, ordering the charge des affaires of Champagne (this must mean the gentleman who takes charge of the chief bureau in Champagne's absence) to treat on American affairs; that the dispatches by the Mentor were favourably received by his majesty; that negotiations are now open, that the government evinces an evident disposition not only to re-establish our commercial relations on a good, but much more advantageous footing than has heretofore been; and that to judge from present appearances, all existing differences will be very soon amicably adjusted.

"When the negotiation is terminated, it is to be submitted to the emperor for his approbation, after which the result will be made known."

The hon. John Q. Adams, his lady, and suit, embarked on Saturday, at Boston, in the ship Horace, for St. Petersburg.

Phil. Gaz.

We learn (says the last Norfolk Herald) that the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Smith, has received sailing orders, and is to proceed immediately for Boston, where she is to receive her dispatches. Rumour has it afloat, that she is destined for England for the purpose of bringing home Mr. Pinkney.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, received at Washington, dated June 16.

"Yesterday the Commissary of Marine for this port, greatly alarmed us by making a very injudicious communication to the chamber of commerce of the city, on the subject of American Affairs—it appears that the Minister of Marine intrusted the commissary to inform the chamber of commerce of Bordeaux of the act of Congress interdicting trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the U. S. In conforming to the orders of his superior, the Commissary thought proper to annex comments of a very alarming nature, which were immediately communicated to merchants on the exchange, and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered inevitable. The commissary finding he had gone too far, first for one of the Members of the Chamber through whose influence he prevailed on the body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant with the Minister's views.—Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the U. S. by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you, sir, these facts, that in such case, its bad effects may be counteracted."

The British have taken the island of Heligoland, and have exercised the right which conquest has given to engross the trade of that place to themselves.

The Russians have acknowledged Mr. Short as ambassador from the United States, and appointed a minister plenipotentiary in return.—The person who has arrived is only Consul-General.

The following curious article is copied from the London Morning Chronicle of June 19.

On Sunday a report prevailed in the city on the authority of a Dutch captain arrived at Harwich, that the Queen of Holland had eloped from her husband, and gone to Germany to her brother-in-law and father-in-law, Napoleon, by whom, it is added, she is pregnant.

From L'Orient, June 15.

[To the editor of the N. Y. Merchantile Adver.]
The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Ebenfeld; since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given in this battle (contrary to the advice of Lannes, Massena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged; and you are by the time this reaches you, no doubt, well acquainted with the result.—Letters from persons who were eye witnesses, state, that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He therefore, ordered Lannes, and three or four other generals, to force their centre, and beat them in detail. But this was not the case: the Austrians opened

a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind their centre, and literally mowed the French as with a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30,000 prime troops; the Austrian bulletins say 48,000. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those around the emperor's person, are extremely favorable to an honorable commercial intercourse with us.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, August 5.
Our correspondent at Gloucester, under yesterday's date, says: "The schooner Jane, Webber, has just arrived, in 37 days from Lisbon. I send you some Lisbon papers. The verbal intelligence he brings is—That the English and Portuguese had marched against Madrid."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
Schill has published an excellent proclamation to the Germans, and we have been told the following letters have passed between him and Bonaparte.

The emperor Napoleon to Schill.

"If you and your banditti do not immediately lay down your arms, no hopes of mercy remain for you; and my irresistible arm shall crush you to the dust."

"BONAPARTE."

Schill, the Colonel, to Bonaparte.

"When you shall have restored the territories and treasure of which you have robbed the king my master, then will I lay down my arms, and not before."

"Your's my Brother,"

"SCHILL."

The following is a copy of a letter to General Dunican in London from Charles James Stuart, alias George Francis Stuart, alias Count Stuart, Author of the revolutionary Plutarch, the female Revolutionary Plutarch, the life of Talleyrand, the secret History of St. Cloud, &c. &c. It needs no comment.

(Nat. Intell.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1809.

My dear General,
I am now thank God, safe here, and may bid defiance to the inveteracy of English Jacobins. I shall endeavor to forget both their illiberality, falsehoods and plots, if they do not by new attacks rouse me from my present apathy.

It will give you pleasure to hear that my Secret History of St. Cloud has here even by the recommendation of Bonaparte's Confidant General Ray here, been generally read and has all the effect I desired in writing it. It has gone through three editions.

Moreau is expected here in some weeks, when I shall see him. Gen. Ray has also desired to make my acquaintance in private, but I have declined it until Moreau's return; tell me what you know of him. Every thing in this country bespeaks an approaching political storm. Government is detestable and despised and the people dissatisfied and seditious.

Bonaparte is certainly as much master at Washington as at Paris; and he commands obedience and tribute, as much in America as in Europe. Since the peace of Tilsit, Talleyrand's emissaries of both sexes and of all colors and ages swarm and plot here in secret.

I have not yet written any thing here, but should my friends in Europe approve of it, I shall set up an American Weekly Monitor and expose the views and crimes of revolutionary France. Loyal men are even more scarce here than in England, and their labors of course more necessary and useful; should you and my friend Mr. Fauche be disgusted with Europe, come here, and we may together do some good for lawful princes and civilized people. Living here in taverns or boarding houses is dear as in England, but when settled you may buy a brace of pheasants for two shillings, a couple of fowls 18d. meat 4d. a pound, and fish still cheaper. House rent is dear and no private lodging, but in inns can be had.

Should my plan of writing not be approved of, I shall retire either to Charleston or Quebec, and amuse myself with writings and my military annals.

Address your answers to me at Col. Barclay's the British Consul General here. Remember me and my wife to Mrs. Dunican and your little family, whom we all should be happy to embrace once more; my wife supported well a tempestuous voyage of six weeks, is now in perfect health and spirits, only tormented by the numerous invitations, of the gentry here who are very civil and hospitable.

God bless you all, your ever truly,

C. S.

N. B. Let nobody know my address, your cause

LONDON, MAY 19.

The court of Vienna has published a heavy pamphlet, in the shape of a manifesto against France. It contains a long enumeration of grievances from the peace of Presburg, down to the period of the present rupture. It complained—1st, That the articles of the treaty of Presburg in favor of Austria, were either not carried into effect at all, or only after arbitrary and disadvantageous alterations, while all the conditions favorable to France were executed to the full extent within the time prescribed—2d, That fresh contributions were levied after the arrears of military requisitions were paid, and effects belonging to the emperor seized, to the value of 24,000,000 florins, without making the stipulated compensation. 3d, That a passage was temporarily demanded by France, for her troops from the Venetian states to the provinces on the east coast of the Adriatic, through the Austrian territory. 4th, That the Austrian territory on the right bank of the Isonzo was refused to be evacuated, and the fortresses of Brannau to be evacuated, on the frivolous pretence of the procrastinated surrender of Cattaro, of which the French plenipotentiaries are alone to blame. 5th, That the German constitution was violently overthrown, and the emperor unjustly spoiled of his dignity. The paper then proceeds to state the strict neutrality observed by Austria in the war between France and Prussia, and his acquiescence in the peace of Tilsit, though several of the articles, and the whole tenor of the treaty, was manifestly prejudicial to her interests.

From the London Courier, (a ministerial paper) of the 26th of May.

And here we cannot help lamenting, & indeed pitying, the embarrassment into which

his majesty's Ministers have been drawn by our Minister.—Indeed this is not the sole influence in which they have been made to suffer, not for their own misconduct, but the misconduct of others.—We must say, that when we first read the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and SMITH, we were astonished; not that the dry, special pleading, and sufficiently impudent style of Mr. SMITH's letters surprised us, who have been accustomed to American Diplomacy; but we were astonished, first, at the terms of the offer made with respect to the Chesapeake, and of the abruptness and the haste in which the arrangement is proposed and concluded.—We offer to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, could we do this consistently not only with our honour, but with the constitution and Law? Whatever error there might have been in taking the men from the Chesapeake, (and we declare we never saw any, but on the contrary, highly approved of the act,) we ascertained that they were British subjects.—Can we, therefore, surrender our subjects, who have a right to the protection of our Laws, to the government of a foreign Power? Can we strip them of their British claims? Can we disfranchise them? No, we cannot do it with any regard, not only to our honor, but to the law and constitution of these realms.—Besides, there is another impediment to the giving back the men taken out of the Chesapeake—One or two of them were tried, proved to have been British subjects, found guilty of desertion, and hung. There is another point worthy consideration—We agree to do a certain act agreeable to America, because we are informed that she has evinced an intention of passing certain laws which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing with the other belligerent Powers.—The American government, in a dry and not very clear manner, tells us that "this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of different considerations." This statement we should have thought would have called forth from Mr. Erskine some comment or observation.—It appears however to have been passed over sub silentio.—As to the non-intercourse Act, the passing of it might afford us satisfaction in as far as it rendered the treatment of Great Britain and France equal; but how an act which forbade all intercourse with us, which put an end to all relations of his Majesty with the United States, we confess we are at a loss to conceive, as well as why it should have been eagerly laid out of the first stepping stone on our part towards an adjustment of the differences between us.

The American government passes an act, which says, "we will have nothing more to do with you," and we are so delighted with this, that we immediately run to them with open arms, and say, "this is to kind, pacific and favourable on your part, that we will immediately compliment you with withdrawing our orders in council." Throughout the whole of the correspondence we are all smooth and yielding, and America is stiff and unbending. What the wants she seems to grant as if the whole advantage were to be on our side. Before we would have yielded what our minister yielded, we should have required compliance with certain conditions, which compliance should have been the basis of our concessions; and such a line of conduct, we trust and believe his Majesty's Ministers meant should have been followed.

The following vessels have recently been captured by the British, and sent into Jamaica:

Schr. Ann Eliza, of Philad. from St. Thomas. Sw. schr. Kitty, St. Thomas to Hayti. Fame, Ford, and St. Robert Stocking, from St. Barts to do. Sch. Jane, Tott Jacquelme to Curacao. Am. sch. Greyhound, Holmes, St. Jago to St. Domingo. Br. John, Wills, St. Barts to Jacquemel. Sw. Eliza, do. do. John, Chero, do. do. Br. Phoenix, Brouski, Curacao to Cuba. Fandango, Lariss, St. Barts to Hayti. Br. Favorite, Winsten, St. Thomas to do.

The schr. Nat-and-John, from Salem to Kingston, is plundered by a French privateer off St. Jago de Cuba.

Sch. Shadow, Mathews, hence, for Messina; brig Caroline, Drew, Boston to do. and schr. Kate, Thompson, Baltimore to Naples, are captured and sent into Naples! schr. App, from Beverly, is sent into Civitavecchia. Self.

ROBERT CATTERSON, will find his mother, Sarah Caterson, by applying at this office, or at Mr. Hamilton's, in this town.

When Mr. Lewis Smith came to Lexington, his situation excited my sympathy; and having from previous knowledge a favourable opinion of him, I endeavored to aid him, in obtaining some employment, by which he might make a living for himself and family.—I recommended him to the county court as a fit person to fill the office of constable, and became his security therein. I also got him appointed librarian to the Lexington library, and clerk to the board of trustees for the town.

In a short time I perceived that he did not succeed as a constable; which I could not then account for—and being desirous still to serve him, and at the same time to benefit myself, I gave him the care of my shop and hands, and allowed him one half of the profits. The shop was well furnished with journeymen, apprentices and tools, and had a good run of custom. I charged the firm a moderate rent for the use of the shop and tools, but nothing for the apprentices.—On his part I expected no more than attention to the business, before the lapse of a year I heard frequent complaints of his inattention, & neglect; and when I went to the shop, I seldom found him there, I concluded that he did not answer my expectation, & I therefore proposed a dissolution, to which he acceded. But in order that he might not be thrown out of business, I offered to let him have one of my shops and a portion of the hands and tools, which he declined, expressing a doubt whether he would pursue the same business longer.

In examining the accounts of the shop, such as were on persons, who had claims against, or dealings in, the store, in which I was interested were charged to me, or the firm of the store, and transferred to the store books, the remaining accounts, we divided between us, and a very handsome sum fell to his share. In the division there appeared no dissatisfaction on either side; he kept such as he wished, & I did not ask any that he desired to retain, and among those which I did take, there are sums yet uncollected and likely to remain so.

In providing for the debts due by us, I undertook to discharge about two thirds, and he assumed about one third; as well as I remember; tho I cannot say with certainty as I left the books in his possession.—There was

that I repaid. And he, and laid that he would be glad I would claim of Scott Trotter & Co. who were undertaken to discharge—I did so, and received accounts from him in lieu.

Perhaps some months after the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Smith joined with another person, and commenced the same business, and they employed all three of the journeymen that I had had in my service; notwithstanding they knew that it was my wish to retain the last one which they got.—Now under the pretence that I had injured his character in mentioning this circumstance Mr. Smith has ridiculously appealed to the public; and at the same time made some unandid statements, that called forth this explanation from me.

CH: HUMPHREYS.

18th August, 1809.

Broke out of pasture in Woodford county, a brown horse, 3 years old and about 14 hands high, a little white in his forehead, mane and tail black, with a black mark along the back bone, he is troublesome to mares; whoever will bring him to me in Lexington, shall be paid for his trouble and charges.

H. CRAWFORD.

Notice.

THE partnership of Fisel & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts.

Michael Fisel,

Abraham Gallatin.

22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stills of different sizes, Hatters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail.

Michael Fisel.

Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.—THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisker's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisker,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisker,

Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinion of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisker's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,

Wm. W. Worley,

C. Coyle,

Bushrod Boswell,

Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the jail of Fairfield district, South-Carolina, on the 13th instant, Shadrack Jacobs, who shot and killed Captain Andrew Feaster of the said district, while aiding the deputy sheriff to take him with a bench warrant from the court of Newberry district, South-Carolina. He made his escape and fled from justice to the state of Georgia, where he was apprehended for horse-stealing, and committed to the jail of Washington in that state, from which he was demanded by the governor of South-Carolina, and brought to the jail (from which he has now escaped) in December last. A bill of indictment was preferred against him in Fairfield court at April last, for the murder of capt. Feaster, and a true bill found by the grand jury.

Shadrack Jacobs is about forty or fifty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, fair complexion, light brown hair mixed with gray, (but very short when he escaped,) broad face, full cheeks, high forehead, small nose, heavy brow; blue eyes, rather approaching the hazel, sharp and penetrating, his countenance betrays suspicion and fear when spoken to quick, or on the subject of his character, speaks slow and with caution, tolerably masculine voice, draws his words, and oft gives to them a flat sound or tone, has a visible speck or defect on one of his front teeth, has a scar on some part of his face or neck, (the part not particularly recollected,) has also a remarkable scar on his breast, 'tis believed on the left, near the nipple, viz. a sink or hole, nearly the size of an egg.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who do or shall deliver the said Shadrack Jacobs into the said jail from which he escaped, or one hundred dollars for apprehending and confining him in any jail within five hundred miles, and information given, so that he shall be got on application by legal authority from South-Carolina.

JAMES FORT MUSE, Sheriff

Fairfield district, S. Carolina.

Winnborough, 17th July, 1809.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court at their June term, 1809, in a suit in chancery, wherein Cornelius Coyle is complainant and Samuel Prior is defendant; will be sold to the highest bidder at the door of the court house in Lexington, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, a Negro Girl, about 10 years of age, the property of the said Prior, to satisfy the said complainant, his debt, interest and costs, agreeably to the said decree.

GEORGE TROTTER,

ENGLEHARD YEISER, Comm.

THOMAS WHITNEY,

April 20, 1809.

Taken up by John V. Webb, living in Scott county, near Henry's mills, one brown mare, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, has the near eye out, the right hind foot white, blaze face and small flaps, some black spots above the hoof on the right hind foot; appraised to \$25.

D. Flurnoy.

26th May, 1809.

Henri I. Robert & Co. Black-Smiths, near the Publick Square, Lexington, shoe horses all round, with new shoes, for one dollar the horse.

Where the yew tree and cypress were growing.
The villagers shook as they passed by the doors,
When they rested at eve from their labours;
And the traveller many a furlong went round,
At his ears once admitted the terrific sound
Of the tale that was told by the neighbours.
They said that the house on the skirts of the wood
By a saucer-eyed ghost was infested,
Who filled every heart with confusion and fright,
By assuming strange shapes in the dead of the night,
Shapes monstrous, and foul, and detested.
And truly they said, and the master well knew
That the ghost was the greatest of evils;
For no sooner the bell of the mansion tolled one
Than the frolicsome inn, in a fury, begun
To caper, like ten thousand devils.
He appeared in forms the most strange and uncouth,
Sure never was goblin so daring!
He uttered loud shrieks and most horrible cries,
Curs'd his body and bones, and his eyes little eyes,
Till his impudence grew beyond bearing.
Just at this nick of time, when the master's sad heart,
With anguish and sorrow, was swelling,
He heard that a scholar, with science replete,
Full of mystical lore as an egg is with meat,
Had taken at Cambridge a dwelling.
The scholar was vers'd in all magical arts,
Most famous was he throughout college:
To the Red Sea full many an unquiet ghost,
To repose with king Pharaoh and his mighty host
He had sent through his powerful knowledge.
To this scholar so learned, the master he went,
And as lowly he bent with submission,
Told the freaks of the Ghost, and the horrible
Fights
That prevented his household from resting o' nights,
And offered his humble petition:
"That he, the said scholar, in wisdom so wise,
"Would the mischievous fiend lay in fetters;
"Then send him in torments forever to dwell,
"To the nethermost pit of the nethermost hell,
"For destroying the sleep of his betters."
The scholar so versed in all mystical lore,
Told the master his pray'r should be granted;
Then ordered his horse to be saddled with speed,
And perched on the back of his cream-colour'd
Trotted off to the house that was haunted.
He entered the doors at the fall of the night—
The trees of the forest 'gan shiver;
The hoarse raven croak'd, and blue burnt the light,
The owl loudly shriek'd, and pale with affright
The servants like aspens did quiver.
"Bring some turnips and milk!" the scholar he
Cried,
In a voice like the echoing thunder—
They brought him some turnips, and sweet beside,
Some milk, and a spoon, and his motions they ey'd
Quite lost in conjecture and wonder.
He took up the turnips and peel'd off the skin,
Put them into a pot that was boiling;
Spread a table and cloth, and made ready to sup,
Then called for a fork and the turnips fish'd up
In a hurry, for they were a spoiling.
He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk;
The bail at the casements 'gan clatter;
Yet this scholar ne'er heeded the tempest without,
But raising his eyes, and turning about,
Ask'd the maid for a small wooden platter.
He mash'd up the turnips with pepper and salt;
The storm came on thicker and faster;
The lightning's blue flash'd and with terrific din
The wind at each crevice and cranny came in,
Tearing up by the roots lath and plaster.
He mash'd up the turnips with nutmeg and spice,
The mess would have ravish'd a gizzard;
When lo! his sharp bones hardly cover'd with skin,
The Ghost from a nook o'er the window peep'd in,
In the form of a bold scrag of mutton.
"Ho! ho!" said the Ghost, "what art doing be-
low?"
The scholar look'd up in a twinkling—
"The times are too bad to afford any meat,
"So to render my turnips more pleasant to eat,
"A few grains of pepper I'm sprinkling."
Then he caught up a fork, and the mutton he seiz'd,
And said 't was at once in the platter:
Threw o'er it some salt and a spoonful of fat,
And before the poor Ghost could tell what he was
at,
Hew was gone!—like a mouse down the throat of a
cat,
And this is the whole of the matter,
"Shakespeare was performing the part of
a King, in one of his own tragedies, standing
near the Queen's Box, and having given his
orders to the attending officers, Elizabeth,
wishing to know whether he would depart
from the dignity of the sovereign, at that in-
stant dropped her handkerchief, when the
mimic monarch immediately exclaimed—
"But ere this be done,
"Take up our Siller's handkerchief."

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.
TO THE EDITOR—In the new paper called
the Bolton Patriot, of the 22d inst. the Ed-
itor, Mr. Everett, has introduced the follow-
ing paragraph.
"COL. PICKERING.
"A report (to which some of our public
papers have given currency) is abroad, of
deepest concern to col. P. The charge is too
serious for his silence, or our repetition.—
His friends at Baltimore seem to be of the
same opinion. We are not to much his en-
emies as not to wish, at least for the sake of
our country, to see the integrity of col. Pick-
ering freed from that suspicion which must
rest upon it, while the charge is suffered to
circulate without notice. Whatever may be
the opinion of his friend who appears in his
behalf in the North American, it is pre-
sumed he will not, at this day, so far mistake
the mood of the public mind as to suppose that
repetition of his charges against our rulers,
will be received as a proof of his own inno-
cence. We extract the following from the
North American, a mouth piece of the Brit-
ish faction in Baltimore.
Mr. Everett then infers two paragraphs
from the Baltimore North American, in
which the editor, Jacob Wagner, Esq., no-
tifies the "report" (as Everett calls the Li-
bel in the Baltimore Whig) to which he has
reference, and which Mr. Wagner ranks a-
mong the "profligate accusations" made a-
gainst me, and of which he justly remarks,
there is no end.
Mr. Everett, affecting some concern for
my reputation, attacked by the "profligate
accusation" in the Whig, intimates a wish
to see my integrity freed from the suspicion
which (he says) must rest upon it, while this
charge (as he calls that infamous slander) is
suffered to circulate without notice. Thus,
under the mask of candour, he raises and
gives currency to a suspicion, that I have

War Department, July 8, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:
THAT separate proposals will be received at
the office of the Secretary for the Department of
War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the
23d of October next, for the supply of all rations
that may be required for the use of the United
States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive,
to the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, terri-
tories and districts following, viz:
1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac,
Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vic-
inities, and at any place or places, where troops
are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited,
within the territory of Michigan.
2nd, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3rd, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle
Vue and at any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited with-
in the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and
Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chi-
cago and their immediate vicinities.
4th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the Mississippi and Orleans territories.
5th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the district of Maine, and state of New-Hamp-
shire.
6th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Vermont.
7th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield
excepted.
8th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
9th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependen-
cies excepted.
10th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of New-Jersey.
11th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Pennsylvania.
12th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the states of Maryland and Delaware.
13th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited with-
in the state of Virginia.
14th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of North Carolina.
15th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of South Carolina.
16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place
or places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched, or recruited within the limits of the state
of Georgia.
17th, Proposals will also be received as afore-
said, for the supply of all rations which may be re-
quired by the United States, for the troops which
are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited
within the town of Springfield in the state of Mas-
sachusetts; and for the armors and other persons
employed in the United States' Armory at
that place, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive,
to the 1st day of June 1811.
A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter
of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eight-
een ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum,
whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts
of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap,
and one pound and a half of candles, to every hun-
dred rations. The prices of the several compo-
nent parts of the ration shall be specified; but the
United States reserve the right of making such
alterations in the price of the component parts
of the ration as may be necessary, as shall make the price
of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the
proposed price of the whole ration. The rations
are to be furnished in such quantities, at there
shall at all times, during the term of the proposed
contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the
troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chicago,
for six months in advance; and that each of the
other posts on the western waters, for at least three
months in advance, of good and wholesome pro-
visions, if the same shall be required. It is also
to be permitted to all and every of the commandants
of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons
when the same can be transported, or at any time
in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions
in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant
shall be deemed proper.
It is understood that the contractor is to be at
the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the
troops and that all losses sustained by the depred-
ations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of
the United States shall be paid by the United
States at the price of the articles captured or de-
stroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or
more persons of credible characters, and the
certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the
circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the
articles for which compensation shall be claimed.
The privilege is understood to be reserved to
the United States, of requiring that none of the
supplies, which may be furnished under any of
the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the
supplies, which have been or may be furnished under
contracts, now in force, have been consumed;
and that a supply in advance may be always re-
quired at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board,
or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.
W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the
Department of War.
July 10.

T. PICKERING.
Wenham, July 24, 1869.

Valuable Property For Sale.
THE subscriber intending to remove to Bal-
timore, offers for sale the following property on
usual low terms. The farm on which I live,
containing about 250 acres, known by the name of
Petersburgh, or Scott's Landing, and formerly the
residence of Gov. Scott. It is unnecessary to dwell
on the advantages of this situation as no person
will feel disposed to purchase without reviewing
the place; also all the household and kitchen fur-
niture, and farming utensils, together with several
valuable mares with colts and geldings, horned cat-
tle and hogs, likewise that valuable and well known
stud horse Figure who has stood 2 seasons near Shel-
by, and 2 in Woodford, he is full sixteen hands
high, and equal to any horse in the state, and his
colts are allowed to be fully equal to those of the
best imported horses.
The terms of sale will be made known on ap-
plication to me on the premises in Woodford county.
George Yellott.
July 20, 1869.

Richard Barry.
Boys and Shoe-Makers, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE.
NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
ortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Am-
erica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

WAS STOLEN
From the house of Edmond Singleton, a few
days since, a French Gold Watch, numbered on
the running work 1687, and numbered in the case
123. A handsome reward will be given for the
discovery of the watch.
August 8, 1869. Sw. cu. tp.
Fayette county.

Strayed from the subscriber, living
in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of
steers, three years old, brindle and white, their
horns turn inward toward the points; there is very
little difference to be observed between them except
one is a darker brindle than the other. Any per-
son giving information of said steers, so that I get
them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all
reasonable charges paid by
Saml. Shepard.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1869.

Grand Lodge.
THE members of the Grand Lodge of Ken-
tucky are requested to be punctual in their attend-
ance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lex-
ington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten
o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M.
Danl. Bradford, Gr. Sec'y.
Lexington, July 4, 1869.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jessamine coun-
ty, on the 6th inst. one Negro Man, who calls him-
self Ben, and says he is the property of Richard E.
Vernon, late of Virginia; he was on his way to Or-
leans with his master when he left him—Ben is ve-
ry black, thin visage, about 22 years of age, five
feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible
and talkative, he had on a shirt and overalls of home
spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat, lined
with yellow flannel.
William McConnell, Jailor
July 8, 1869.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house
carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children—
Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown,
a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy
of four years old. Two of the girls are service-
able, the third a child of eighteen months old—
My price may be known, and negroes seen by ap-
plication to
Saml. H. Woodron,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1869.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county, con-
taining 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-
rels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.
Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prick-
ers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and
Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description,
Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.
Holstead & Meglone.
30 Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound,
Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per
gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late flag nation
act, passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further indulgence than the law will
protect them in.
N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.
William Challen
respectfully informs
the public, that he
has commenced the
Fancy Chair mak-
ing business, next
door to Messrs
Daniel & Charles
Bradford's printing
office, where he will
carry on the above
business with neat-
ness and taste—he
flatters himself that
from the long ex-
perience that he
has had both in Lon-
don and New-York,
that his work will
please those who
may call on him. He
has on hand and
makes Black and
Gold—White & do
—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Cocoquello
and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match
any of the above descriptions, all of which will be
made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished
which can be packed to send to any part of the
state, without injury. He likewise makes Wind-
sor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully re-
ceived and attended to with punctuality and dispatch,
and his prices made reasonable.
May 8th, 1869.

BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on
the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all
its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite
the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His
customers may depend upon having their work
done in the neatest and best manner. He will
constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record
Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other
kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can
be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the
very best imported paper and materials, on the
lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Miss Sarah Comstock,
Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she
makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies'
dresses. All those who may think proper to favor
her with their custom, may find her at the house
of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.
August 3, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED,
3d for sale at the Book-Store of
JOHNSON & WARNER,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—
Observations on the utility and administration
of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James
Hamilton, M. D.
The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin,
price 75 cents.
They have also just received—
An Essay on the Divine authority of the New
Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.
Means of preserving health and preventing
diseases, founded principally on an attention to air
and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing,
passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions,
with an appendix containing observations on
bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine
electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Re-
commendations by several respectable physicians
of New-York.
Geographical, Statistical and Political amuse-
ment; by which may be obtained a general and
particular knowledge of the United States—in a
series of interesting games, on a map designed for
the purpose. This work is designed as an easy
means of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of
obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar ac-
quaintance with the form of the United States, and
of each State and Territory, the relative positions,
and their importance as respects the time of settle-
ment, extent of territory, population, exports, and
number of Senators and Representatives they
are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their
islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages,
and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude,
longitude, and population of the principal towns;
notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c.
By arranging the whole into a series of interest-
ing games, it is intended to induce the youthful
uninformed mind to an acquaintance with species
of information highly useful, but which can be ac-
quired in no other way, without careful and as-
siduous application. \$2 50
A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented
with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.
Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the
use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented
with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2
cents.
Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir
W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes,
and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol.
A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial,
as practised in the United States of America;
published by order of the Military Philosophical
society, by A. Macomber, Esq. \$3 75.

THE Shareholders in the Madison Hemp
and Flax Spinning Company are requested to meet
at Wm. Satterwhite's tavern on Tuesday the 22d
inst. at 10 o'clock, in order to choose a director in
the room of Mr. Luke Usher resigned.
By order of the President,
THOMAS JANUARY, Sec.
Lexington, August 8th, 1869.

Taken up by Simon Frost, living in Jessamine
county, near Mount-pleasant Meeting house, one
Horse, four years old, fourteen hands and a
half high, a small star in his forehead, and branded
on the near shoulder, thus R and has some white
on both hind feet, appraised to twelve pounds.
Manoah Singleros.

REMOVAL.
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary
Shop to a house in the range of new brick build-
ings fronting the south-east side of the court house,
second door above the corner house lately occu-
pied by Mr. John T. Jordan. He has now on hand
a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE,
which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of
Medicine can be supplied on terms more advan-
tageous than they could at any of the shops in the
Eastern states.
Surgons' Instruments of all kinds, and a
complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

THE HARROGATE WATERS
ARE now in order for those who wish to make
use of them. The proprietor has been induced to
give the waters of his well this appellation, from
their quality being that of the so much famed
watering place in England (Harrogate). These
Ladies and gentlemen who have drank of the
waters of both places, have pronounced them of
the same healing virtues. The road passing from
Lexington to the Olympic Springs, going by Har-
rogate, is not more than half a mile round. Also
from Danville to Winchester, or Olympic Springs,
it is the most direct course. The subscriber is
always well provided for the accommodation of
Travellers, and those who please to call on him.
John M'Call.
11 miles East of Lexington,
June 11th, 1869.

Olympian Springs.
EVERY necessary arrangement being made, and
the subscriber removed with his family; Visitors
to this first of watering places, are assured every
attention and regard shall be had to the comfort
and convenience of his company. The Warm and
Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable
cabins for rent, to those who are unwilling or un-
able to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and
Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.
Cutb. Banks.
July 11, 1869.
N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the
stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

PROSPECTUS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PA-
PER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.
To be printed weekly at Chillicothe, the present seat
of Government for the state of Ohio.
By PETER PARCELS.
To a liberal and discerning public, who are al-
ways ready to encourage an honest zeal for the
general welfare, and for the preservation of our
rights and liberties, these proposals are respect-
fully submitted. It is a pleasing reflection to every
true American, that he lives under a republican
government, where the freedom of the Press is re-
alized in all its enjoyments. To preserve and per-
petuate this inestimable blessing, and to contri-
bute as far as possible in support of the genuine
Whig principles of '76, is the anxious aim of the
Editor in issuing this Prospectus.
The freedom of the Press is the sacred "Palladium
of liberty," and to exercise this right, un-
moved by favoritism, and unswayed by the terrors
of the great, is the duty of an independent editor.
In times like the present, when dangers with-
out, and divisions within, pervade the country;
while Europe is crimsoned with the blood of her
citizens, and British intrigue and Gallic conquests
find no limits, it becomes the duty of freemen to
avow their claims, and thro' the medium of the
press, speak TRUTHS to the people, that will be
understood.
The horrid devastations on the eastern contin-
ent, will ever be a warning to the NEW WORLD,
and inculcate the maxim—"United we stand,"
in defiance of all enemies.
However incredible! That there should be
jurling in the bosom of our country, a private jun-
to of "Choice Spirits," who are secretly conspiring
to revive the fallen hopes of their Leader, and by
dividing the republican interest, thereby effect a
separation of the states; it is much to be feared
there is reason for the alarm.—But vigilant to his
duty, the editor will be solicitous to drag the cul-
prit to public view, and in whatever garb he may
appear, to expose him to the vengeance of an indig-
nant people.
It is under a feigned pretence of patriotism, that
men with imposing names often plot the ruin of
their country; and even in our own times, there
are men of this description, who had been high in
the confidence of our government, till their views
were detected.—Ever mindful of his trust, the editor
will be aware of such false styled patriots, and
as occasion may require, will
"Beg to make their immortal treasons known."
Having long been concerned in the establish-
ment of the Sciota Gazette, those who have known
that paper, will entertain no doubt of my general
politics. The political principles of the INDE-
PENDENT REPUBLICAN, will be those of
Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, his successor,
whose political labors entitle him to the choicest
affections of the American people.
To those who may favor me with their patron-
age, I publicly avow, that my political principles
are Republican, and that my constant effort shall
be to support the constitution and liberties of my
country. As man is liable to err, I shall claim no
exemption from human frailty; but as my intui-
tions are honorable, my patrons may be assured,
that every error which discovered, shall be speci-
fically corrected.
The editor will at all times be thankful for the
aid of moral, literary and political productions;
but he will never condescend to become subservient
to the private views of any man. All personal
abilities shall be avoided, unless by way of reply to
unwarrantable attacks; in which case, the aggressor
(if worthy of notice) will be held responsible.
My object will be to give to my patrons, ex-
tracts of the earliest foreign intelligence; the
common news of the day; all deceit, interesting
& amusing essays and discussions which may be
presented; and, from time to time, publish the
proceedings of the national and state legislatures,
so far as they have been, or may be interesting to
the public.
Relying on the assistance of an intelligent gen-
tleman from a neighboring state, and having made
the necessary preparations for a new and elegant
set of type, the work will be executed in the best
style, upon a royal sheet; and should proper
encouragement be given, at the expiration of six
months, the size will be extended to a super-royal.
By conducting the paper upon these principles,
the editor fondly flatters himself with the patron-
age of the honest politician, the agriculturist, me-
chanic, and the man of business.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
1. The Independent Republican, will be pub-
lished weekly, on some convenient day, suitable
to the arrival and departure of the different mails.
2. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents
per annum, paid half yearly in advance, or two dol-
lars in advance will be received as the amount of
one year's subscription.
3. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be
inserted three times for one dollar, & every sub-
sequent insertion twenty five cents—longer ones
in proportion.
4. The editor will commence the publication of
the above paper, on or before the middle of Sep-
tember next.
Chillicothe, August 1st, 1869.

NOTICE
Whereas Lewis Craig has sold to me a tract of
land, lying in Jessamine county, containing about
250 acres, being the same that Nathaniel Dunn
now lives on, and part of Wade Mosley's claim—
now I hereby forewarn all persons from purchas-
ing the same from said Craig, or receiving a title
therefor; same Craig having executed to me a Bond
for a conveyance for said land, which is recorded in
the Jessamine county law office.
E. SINGLETON.
August 1, 1869. c.n. tp. 3w.